



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

factors than the lack of conjugation, and that we do not yet know any limit to the length of life these creatures may have under proper conditions.

E. A. A.

Swiss Infusoria. — The school of Swiss zoölogists at Geneva, under the able leadership of Professor Yung, has in recent years shown great activity in the investigation of the local fauna. This work has been of high order and is abundantly illustrated with lithographed plates. That an interest in the Infusoria would still linger in the home of Claparède is indeed to be expected, though a list of new genera and species of Ciliata from the environs of Geneva comes as a surprise. Nevertheless Dr. J. Roux has discovered there a dozen new ciliates whose structure and relationships he discusses at length in a recent paper.¹ He also describes and fully figures a score of other forms concerning which his studies have added important information. Of prime interest is his *Monomastix ciliatus* — a new member of the Mastigotricha which combines characters of the Ciliata and Flagellata, having the cilia and nuclear conditions of the former and the flagellum of the latter. An amplified description is given of *Lionotus vesiculosus* Stokes, originally described as from this country. The discussion of *Loxodes rostrum* sheds light on a number of controverted points; the animal is flattened dorso-ventrally, not laterally, and the peristome is ventral, though placed to the left, being bordered by fine cilia and transverse striæ which have heretofore been interpreted as long cilia. The genus should be removed from the Trachelina to a new family, Loxodina. Various American species of this genus have been ill-founded, resting merely on inconstant variations in color, number of nuclei, and excretory vacuoles. On account of its superb illustrations and the critical character of the discussions, this paper is of especial value to all American workers in this much neglected group, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Roux will continue his studies.

C. A. K.

Growth in the Rhizopodan Shell, after its formation at the time of the division of the parent, as maintained by Rhumbler, is contested by Penard in a recent paper.² In observed cases in a

¹ Roux, J. Observations sur quelques ciliés des Environs de Genève, avec la description de nouvelles espèces. *Rev. Suisse de Zoöl.*, tome vi, pp. 557-636, Pls. XIII, XIV, 1899.

² Penard, E. Sur la croissance supposée de la coquille chez les Thécamœbiens. *Arch. Sci. Phys. et Nat.*, IV Pér., tome vii, 23 pp., 1899.